

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, And Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population.

## FRENCH GAINED ON AN 11 MILE FRONT

From the Avocourt Wood Eastward Across the River Meuse and Into the Bois de Chaume

### COUNTER-ATTACKS BROKEN UP BY FRENCH FIRE

French Airmen Aided the Infantry, Swooping Low Over the German Forces and Emptying Their Machine Guns Into the Ranks—The Italians Have Started a Monster Offensive Against the Austrians From the Region of Plava to Near the Headquarters of the Adriatic Sea—In Flanders and Northern France the Situation is Comparatively Calm—Austro-Germans Have Forced the Rumanians Back on Both Sides of the Oituz and Trotus Valleys

With the British troops busily engaged in the successful parrying of German counter-thrusts against the newly won ground in Flanders, the French and the Italians have started monster offensives—the French against the Germans near Verdun and the Italians against the Austrians from the region of Plava to near the headquarters of the Adriatic Sea.

Sharp decisive blows have been gained for the French positions held by the Germans on a front of more than eleven miles, extending from the Avocourt Wood eastward and across the River Meuse and into the Bois de Chaume, while the Italians, following a bombardment of an intensity never before experienced in that theatre, have levelled Austrian defenses, crossed the ruins and also the Isonzo river and are now at deadly grips with the enemy along a front of about 37 miles.

Nearly 12,000 prisoners already have been counted by the French and the Italians, and this number will be materially augmented when full details of the fighting are at hand.

In addition the Germans and Austrians lost heavily in men killed or wounded and in guns and machine guns captured.

This new territory taken by the French embraces positions that have literally weltered in French and German blood in battles that have waged two and three times since the German crown prince started his most costly enterprise, the taking of Verdun, which resulted in utter failure as a military manoeuvre, and cost the lives of tens of thousands of his men.

Notable among the captured positions are the Avocourt Wood, the Corbeaux Wood and Champenille, all of which were held despite vicious counter-attacks by the Germans.

which were broken up by the French fire with heavy casualties. French airmen aided materially the infantry in the press forward, swooping low over the German forces and emptying their machine guns into the ranks and in fights in the star who German protecting machines, eleven of which were sent to the ground.

Likewise, the Italian fliers are giving their infantry valuable support, more than 200 of them being engaged in attacking with bombs and machine gun fire Austrian troop formations behind the line state department counts the Italian guns were energetically proceeding with the work of destruction of the new positions taken by the Austrians, but both the Italian and the German troops were ordered to make easy the march of the Italian troops toward Trieste.

The situation in Flanders and in northern France is virtually calm, as the British and French continue to make sallies here and there to strengthen the positions won in the recent fighting. The Canadian troops daily are biting further into the German line and now have the coal center virtually surrounded, except on the north side, where the German Canadian guns have the range and are making almost impossible movements of the enemy from or into the town.

More than 1,500 Rumanians and thirty machine guns fell into the hands of the invaders, while in fighting on the Oituz and Trotus valleys, 2,900 additional prisoners were taken.

### APPOINTMENT OF A COAL ADMINISTRATOR PROBABLE

With Authority to Control Production and Distribution.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Government control of the coal industry is moving nearer today when President Wilson formally named Robert S. Lovett of the war industries board director of the coal control commission, and approved an order issued by Judge Lovett directing that rail and steamship lines give coal shipments to the coal control commission and to the coal control commission.

Within the next day or so the president is expected to appoint a coal administrator, on whom will confer authority to control coal production and distribution, including price fixing powers, given to the executive in the food control act.

At an hour's conference with the federal trade commission today he was expected to appoint a coal administrator, on whom will confer authority to control coal production and distribution, including price fixing powers, given to the executive in the food control act.

There was no intimation tonight as to whom the president would name. It was said he probably would not select a member of the trade commission, but would give full powers to Judge Lovett, but would look elsewhere for a man.

Officials familiar with the president's views of thought said tonight he appeared firmly convinced that a one-man control would work out better than the bureau system of the existing government agencies.

The man named would have at his disposal the services of the trade commission, which is in a position to suggest fair prices, the interstate commerce commission, which will administer the new coal service law, the director of priority, who will place shipments of fuel where most needed, and the exports council, which will control exports.

Of the several war coal control plans suggested, officials believe the president is most likely to adopt the one calling for government requisitioning of the entire output of the mines and government sale of coal to the public. This program has the approval of the trade commission and of many other officials conversant with the coal situation.

An alternative will provide production by the mines and by jobbers and wholesalers, the coal administrator to keep watch on the industry and to take over the business of any concern failing to abide by regulations to be prescribed.

The food bill gives the president power to adopt either of these plans and authority to carry it out through any agency he may select.

Witnessed Husband's Drowning. Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 20.—While his wife looked on from shore and heard his cries for help, William J. Phelan, 27, of Waterbury, a foreman at the Chase Metal works, was drowned today in Bantam lake, Litchfield. A companion, John Healey, tried unsuccessfully to save him.

The cathedral at New Orleans is to be restored at a cost of \$90,000.

### Cabled Paragraphs

Dr. Egan Improving. Copenhagen, Aug. 20.—Developments in the case of Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American minister to Denmark, who underwent an operation Saturday for an affection of the kidneys, are taking a normal course. Reports from the hospital today were that the minister was doing as well as could be expected.

### TWO DRAFT EXEMPTION BOARD MEMBERS SENTENCED

Two Years Each in Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

New York, Aug. 20.—With two former members of draft exemption board No. 99 in this city sentenced to two years each in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., after they had pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to obstruct the selective draft law, federal attorneys announced late today that speedy justice had been sought in the case of Kalmar Gruher, a dentist, indicted as an alleged "go-between." The government charged the various arrangers with conspiring for payment of money in return for false exemption certificates. Louis I. Cherey and Dr. A. S. Bernfield, the two members of the board who pleaded guilty.

Gruher testified that his dealings with Cherey and Bernfield consisted of having the latter two men employ him. He declared his son was only 19 years of age and had registered by mistake. Previous testimony by Abraham Leicher, on whose information the government started the investigation, was to the effect that Gruher informed Leicher he could obtain a draft exemption if he paid Bernfield \$200.

Dr. F. J. Bernfield and Louis L. Cherey of the New York exemption board No. 99, pleaded guilty to the charges of conspiracy to obstruct the draft law. They were sentenced to two years each in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., after they had pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to obstruct the selective draft law. Gruher, not a member of the board, indicted with him, elected to stand trial.

### G. A. R. VETS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED TO BOSTON

By Governor McCall and Mayor Curley—Big Parade Today.

Boston, Aug. 20.—Thousands of veterans of the Civil war and their families, here to attend the 51st national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, were welcomed to the city tonight by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley. Other speakers were former Governor John L. Bates, Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts Department and Commander Daniel E. Denny of Massachusetts.

The meeting was the second formal gathering of the encampment of the G. A. R. met at national headquarters and the state department. The veterans are being taken down to enjoy themselves or lay plans for the parade tomorrow.

A conspicuous figure among the unnumbered veterans of the Civil war is Major Frank M. Burrows, now in the government service at Washington, but formerly of the 17th Maine, who was a national hero and a hero of the battle of Gettysburg.

The National Association of Patriotic Instructors at the opening of the 51st annual convention meeting today adopted resolutions favoring enactment of laws by congress naming "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national anthem and designating June 14 as annual flag day in recognition of the making of the first American flag by Betsy Ross in Philadelphia June 14, 1777.

Tonight the Sons of Veterans conducted a class initiation.

### SEEKING EXEMPTION FOR BRIDGEPORT POLICEMEN

On the Ground That They Are Co-operating With Military Authorities.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 20.—Assaulted and arrested by police, Suckley has drawn a new form for policemen seeking exemption from the draft, and the claims were signed to the police and the military authorities.

Mayor Wilson recently tried unsuccessfully to obtain the exemption of the police from the draft, but this loss would impair the efficiency of the department. Superintendent Buckley in the exemption papers of which he is the author, has practically every great industry in the city engaged in manufacturing war munitions; that the areas have been declared under martial law, and that the police are forced to co-operate with military authorities in protecting the plants.

HIT PERISCOPE OF GERMAN SUBMARINE. Naval Gunner Aboard a British Steamer—Missed Another.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 20.—A hit on a German submarine on the outward voyage and the successful thwarting of an attack by another German submarine on the trip back to this country were reported by officers of a British steamer which arrived tonight. The first submarine was sighted about 300 miles off the coast of France. Naval gunners immediately opened fire. The third shot hit the submarine's periscope and the underwater craft disappeared. On the way back to the United States the steamer encountered the second submarine. The gunners again opened fire before the submarine could open up with her guns, but they do not believe they scored a hit, as the enemy submerged too quickly.

RACHEL EPSTEIN'S BODY FOUND BY FISHERMAN. New London Girl Was Drowned While Making a Long Swim.

New London, Conn., Aug. 20.—The body of Miss Rachel Epstein, 16 years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Epstein of this city, who has been missing since Saturday afternoon, when she was last seen at Ocean Beach, was found in Long Island sound by a fisherman this afternoon. It was brought to this city and identified. Acting Medical Examiner Ross Black pronounced death due to accidental drowning.

Miss Epstein, who was an expert swimmer, lost her life while attempting to swim unaccompanied from Ocean Beach to Southwest Ledge Light, a distance of a mile and a half.

## Senate Sentiment on War Tax Bill

HIGHER RATES ON WAR PROFITS AND INCOME SURTAXES

### FAVORED IN DEBATE

Senator Johnson Recommended That the Government Take 80 Per Cent of War Profits—Would Levy 33 Per Cent. Tax on Incomes Over \$47,500

Washington, Aug. 20.—Widespread sentiment in the senate in favor of adding to the total of the war tax bill by imposing higher rates on war profits and income surtaxes received new impetus today with the opening of the third week of debate.

Speeches advocating such increases were made by Senators Johnson of California, Hollis of New Hampshire, and Jones of New Mexico. Tomorrow Senator La Follette is expected to make his address in favor of levying virtually all war taxes upon incomes and war profits. Senator Kings is preparing a substitute bill providing much higher rates on these sources.

Little Progress Made on Bill. No action was taken by the senate during the day and little progress was made on the bill. For Senator La Follette's speech, however, it is planned to proceed with action on the bill of the income and war profits sections. Leaders have telegraphed all the various senators and urged them to do so.

The finance committee today disapproved invoking cloture, but Senator Simmons plans soon to have a day fixed by agreement for final action.

### 80 Per Cent on War Profits.

In advocating greater federal levies on war profits and income, Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

Senator Johnson said meritorious comes had been conscripted and swollen fortunes "coined from the blood of the nation." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits—such as Great Britain does—and half of millions of dollars.

## Candid Admission of Coal Producer

SAYS POLICY OF COAL MEN IS TO GET ALL THEY CAN

### IN WAR AND IN PEACE

Curt Testimony of William S. Scott, Coal Magnate, at a Hearing Yesterday of the Missouri Inquiry Into the High Prices of Fuel

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.—William S. Scott, president of the Missouri and Illinois Coal Company, which leases coal mines near Belleville, Ill., today testified at a hearing of the Missouri inquiry into the high prices of fuel that it was the policy of the coal men to make all the coal, both in war and in peace. Asked as to his idea as to a fair profit, during war, he said: "There is no limit. We get what we can. Everybody is doing that, including the farmer."

He said the highest price he had obtained recently for coal was \$10 a ton for six-inch Cartersville lump.

"How do you justify charging six dollars for something that cost only two dollars to produce," asked Assistant Attorney General Gose.

"Because you can get it. You are a lawyer and you wouldn't do a piece of work for five dollars if you could get \$10 for it," was the reply.

### SHIPPING BOARD TO ASK FOR A BILLION DOLLARS

For Completion of Its 18 Months' Building Program.

Washington, Aug. 20.—A billion dollars probably will be the sum asked of congress by the shipping board for completion of its 18 months' building program.

Contracts soon to be placed for a great bulk of fabricated steel ships, ordinary contracts about to be let and the cost of commandeering ships under construction, it was learned today, will be the total for about the \$100,000,000 additional estimated by the board. President Wilson's approval of the request for the appropriation will be given immediately.

The board already has been given three-quarters of a billion dollars, all of which has gone into contracts and the purchase of ships. The billion more sought is needed before the board can proceed with its program.

Contracting for government-owned fabricating plants will be placed within a few days. The submarine boat corporation and the American International corporation, it is understood, will be the plants for the government and will be given contracts for building ships in them.

American shipbuilding yards, which have been commandeered along with ships under construction for the American flag probably will be retained by the government. The question of the final disposition of the British hulls has been a subject of prolonged negotiations between the British government, which it is understood, now has agreed that the United States is to pay for their completion and put them under the American flag.

AGREE TO SPEED UP BUILDING OF DESTROYERS. Shipbuilders, Engine Makers and Representatives of Other Industries.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Preliminary steps toward providing the navy with as many additional destroyers as it can turn out in the shortest time, taken up by Secretary Daniels today at a conference with more than a score of shipbuilders, engine makers and representatives of other industries.

Information was submitted by builders as to what they could do in the way of expanded facilities, taxed to the limit, and the navy agreed to have the main difficulty is to find facilities for turning out the engines. There are many building yards which can install additional ways and begin construction without delay, but engines and equipment present a greater problem. Today's conference dealt largely with this respect.

STRIKE IN NORTHWEST FAILED TO MATERIALIZED. Arrest of I. W. W. Members Believed to Have Had Detering Influence.

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 20.—No evidence of a general strike of construction workers and harvest hands was visible in the northwest states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana tonight, and so far as could be ascertained no attempt was made by any I. W. W. leader to carry out the strike order issued recently by James Rowan, district I. W. W. secretary at Spokane.

The swift and unexpected action last night of military authorities at Spokane in arresting Rowan and twenty-six other alleged Industrial Workers of the World leaders, who had a powerful influence in deterring the radical members of the organization from precipitating a strike, which it is admitted might have had serious results.

The 27 men who were arrested by Major General Vilkins, in charge of the national guardmen at Spokane, are held as military prisoners and will be examined in a few days.

PERCIVAL B. NASH, ARTIST, AFFLICTED WITH APHASIA. Found in the Woods—Had Been Missing for Nine Days.

Reading, Conn., Aug. 20.—Percival B. Nash, artist and vaudeville sketch writer, who has been missing for nine days, has been found in the woods about a quarter of a mile from his boarding place here, in a condition of physical and mental collapse. He has been unable so far to tell anything about his experiences during the nine days of his absence and his condition is regarded as serious.

### Condensed Telegrams

Twenty-one survivors of the American steamship Montana arrived at an Atlantic port.

The name of T. W. Gullett, Ansonia, appeared on the wounded Americans in yesterday's casualty list.

Textile workers in Saxony are excited over wage and food conditions and a general strike is threatened.

A search of the powder plant of Curtiss & Harvey at Rigau, Montreal, will be started for the 25 missing bodies.

Seventy-five thousand dollars was taken in at the gate for the automobile races at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday.

Joseph H. Shea, American ambassador, will leave Santiago for the United States in September on a leave of absence.

Captain Roukel, one of the most efficient of the Allied aviators, was killed by a fall while trying a new machine.

Charles M. Bailey, who was engaged in the manufacture of oil cloth for years, died at Winthrop, Me., at the age of 97.

Choosing the workhouse in preference to a \$10 fine, six militant suffragists started to serve their 30-day terms in jail.

The commission from the Netherlands to the United States to discuss the embargo questions left a European port for New York.

Austria-Hungary considers that China's declaration of war on the Central Powers proclaimed on August 15, is illegal and unconstitutional.

Ethan Allen, of New York, head of a large woolen business, has been appointed director of the Atlantic division of the Red Cross War Council.

Rufus Harris, a negro, was shot to death by a military guard at 32d and Market streets, Philadelphia. The guard said he was acting suspiciously.

Reports from Cordoba, Argentina, indicate that the crop of peanuts has been satisfactory. The price of the product is quoted at about \$4.45 per 100 pounds.

The conference between the officials of the Lake Torpedo Boat company and the striking machinists which was to have been held yesterday was postponed until today.

Drastic action by President Wilson to end the situation of the coal industry, reduce the prices to the consumer and bring about a better distribution, is expected.

Ralph White of 99 Pearl street was the first to enlist at Waterbury for the First Separate company (colored), which is being organized at Waterbury.

President Carranza, of Mexico, signed a decree appointing members of a military commission to come to the United States, headed by General Cuytano Farina.

An unknown Greek fell and broke his neck while working in the Scovill Manufacturing Company's plant at Waterbury yesterday. The coroner is investigating the case.

One thousand men who were drafted and who received special instruction at Governors' Island for the last five weeks, left for New York, N. Y., where they will begin trench digging.

William Whelan, 60 years old, of Paterson, N. J., was killed in an automobile accident at West Hoboken. He was pinned underneath the automobile he was driving and his skull fractured.

Miss Katherine Stinson, Red Cross aviator, was forced to land in a farm a mile north of Athens on the Hudson when the gas conduit of her machine became loose and scattered gas all over her face.

The American Red Cross is sending a report to the War Department to the highest state of efficiency to care for the American wounded who will soon be coming into the hospitals in France.

Five hundred citizens of Forest, Ohio, poured a bucket of water on a Big Four railroad detector, the way said to have beaten Michael Piipano, a soldier, who disputed the price list in a dining car.

A decrease of 20 per cent in the wheat consumption of England for the month of July compared with the month of February, is shown by a statement received by the U. S. Food Administration.

There is every indication that Canada will in the future finance her own war loans, that every one will be an internal loan where the Finance Department can make its own price and rates of interest.

Attorney-General Gregory sent instructions how to deal with draft registrants who fail to appear before the draft boards for examination. He said "they must be prosecuted without examination and will be allowed no chance to claim exemption."

Policeman James Knight made an arrest at Fairfield, in a boat Sunday afternoon. He rowed out to the boat at Fairfield Beach and in spite of the attempts of bathers to interfere he got his man. Then he rowed ashore. The bathers gathered around and called out to him, getting his prisoner away. The man was arrested for rowdiness on the diving raft.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AT SAYBROOK CROSSING. An Engine on New Haven Road Struck Auto in Which They Were Riding.

New London, Conn., Aug. 20.—Five persons were killed at Saybrook crossing today when an engine of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad struck an automobile in which they were riding. It was reported that the engine was traveling at a high speed and that the bodies were being brought to the city. It was also stated that there were three injured and in an unconscious condition.

## Two Aviators Burned to Death

THEY WERE EXPERIMENTING WITH SMOKE BOMBS

### WHILE IN THE AIR

Both Men Were Dead When the Destroyed Airplane Fell to Ground—Were Carrying Out Tests at Buffalo, N. Y., When Accident Happened

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Charles A. Wall, Jr., and Richard H. Mead were burned to death here late today when an airplane in which they were experimenting with smoke bombs caught fire in the air. Both men were dead when the destroyed airplane fell to the ground. Wall was wearing a parachute in training for aviation service. Mead was an aviation instructor who came to Buffalo recently from the training camp at Minot, N. D.

Planes Were Ablaze. Wall and Mead had gone to a height of about 500 feet to make tests of a new bomb, which had been offered to the United States government for work in sporting and military flying. The bomb, which burst into flame at a safe distance below the machine. Then watchers on the ground saw Wall lean over to the side, a second bomb in his hand. He dropped it and almost immediately there was a flash and the planes were ablaze.

Men Burned Beyond Recognition. Mead, who was driving the airplane, pointed the nose down abruptly in an effort to get to earth while there yet was time to escape the flames. But when the blazing machine dropped the men were found burned beyond recognition.

Wall was 32 years old and was the son of a Buffalo physician. Mead was 26 years old and his home was in Boston.

### THREE EXPLOSIONS IN AN OHIO POWDER PLANT

Unofficial Reports Place the Number Killed at Four—Injured, Three.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 20.—Three explosions along what is called the "powder line" of the Kings Mills Powder Company's plant at Kings Mills, Ohio, occurred today. Details are lacking, but unofficial reports place the number killed at four, and of injured at three.

After the management of the Kings Mills company announced that four men had been killed and two injured. It was also stated that four tons of blasting powder had exploded in the small buildings and that the force of this explosion caused the powder in two other buildings to explode.

It was stated that an investigation was in progress and that if the management could not satisfy itself as to the cause of the explosion it was the intention to ask the government to conduct an investigation.

STEAMSHIPS IN BERTHS ARE SWEEP BY FLAMES. Norwegian Vessel Was Burned at Brooklyn Dock.

New York, Aug. 20.—The Norwegian steamer Christian Borg, of 4,078 gross tons, was damaged today when it was burned at her dock in South Brooklyn. The steamer arrived recently from Buenos Aires. It had about completed the discharge of a cargo of hides. The Christian Borg was owned in Bergen, and was under charter to the United States.

The British steamship Baron Jedburgh, a vessel of 4,418 gross tons, discharging a cargo of sugar, and Chittenden also was badly damaged by the fire.

After an investigation the fire department announced that the cause of the fire had been caused by bombs were unfounded. Spontaneous combustion was responsible it was stated.

### BELGIAN WAR MISSION'S VIEW OF PAPAL NOTE.

Intimated That the Plan Had Its Inspiration in Berlin.